

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF
COL. JOHN J. PERRY,
OF OXFORD,

On his right to a seat in the House of Representatives, delivered in the House, January 20th and 27th, 1842.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The position I occupy upon this floor, is such that I feel called upon, to submit to the House some remarks on the resolution now under consideration; and I am happy to have the opportunity to be heard upon a subject which not only interests me, but the citizens of the whole State, and especially that portion I have the honor to represent. I fear I may tax the patience of the House by the length of my remarks, but I trust the importance of the subject, as immediately connected with the interests of my constituents will be a sufficient apology.

In order that I may be fairly understood, I wish to define my position, as also that of the citizens of the town of Oxford. I will here say, I have nothing to ask for myself; no personal considerations have induced me to appear here, I stand before you the servant of a high-minded and injured people. It is *their* cause I advocate; and it is for *their* rights I am contending. So much for myself; and now what is the position occupied by the people of Oxford? I will answer for them.

They present themselves before you an *injured* people, their dearest rights have been taken from them; the sacred privileges guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen in the State, have been denied them. "They feel the wrongs under which they are suffering, and ask that they may be redressed. Again, they appear before you in the proper way; the way wisely secured by the constitution, by which the evils inflicted upon them, may be corrected; the way of the *ballot box*. Nothing, that is revolutionary in its character, or tendency, has entered into any of their proceedings. They have not permitted their honest indignation to break out into acts, inconsistent with the character of orderly, peaceable citizens, but have rallied around the *ballot box*; and there done their duty to themselves and their country.

Another position they occupy, is this. They do not come before you to ask a *favor*, but to demand a *right*; a right which existed before the Constitution was framed. They do not come to the capital and knock at the door, and ask for admission. No, sir,—they consider they have as good a right to "walk in" and claim to be heard and represented upon this floor, as have any other citizens of the State. They only ask for the same privileges enjoyed by others; they wish for nothing more; they demand nothing less.

Mr. Speaker—I now respectfully, through you, call upon every member of this House, to divest himself of all preconceived opinions; to give the cause now in hearing, a strict and impartial investigation; then let it be decided upon its own merits, disconnected with any considerations, which may have an influence to lead the minds of members to wrong conclusions.

The people of Oxford have placed themselves upon the broad platform of the Constitution, that sacred instrument, which is acknowledged by all, to be the "*Supreme Law of the State*"—that which governs both Legislators, and those for whom they legislate; and if they can show a constitutional right to be represented here, and are only barred by an *unconstitutional* Resolve, I trust this House will give them a favorable decision.

The Constitution, in Art. 1, Sec. 2, declares that "All power is inherent in the people, all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit." Thus, we see, that all power, which is exercised by our Rulers, was originally in the people; but, "in order to ensure tranquility; provide for their mutual defence, and promote their common welfare," they delegated away certain individual rights to those to be selected for their rulers, by which the latter could exercise a given jurisdiction over the former. The Constitution further declares, in Art. 1, Sec. 24, that "all rights not thus delegated away, still remain with the people."

By this we learn the true source, from which officers of government derive their authority; consequently they can exercise only the powers, *expressly given* them, and if they transcend, or go beyond these, their acts, as a matter of necessity, are *null and void*.

The powers of the government are enumerated in Art. 3, Secs. 1 and 2, of the Constitution, and are divided into three distinct departments, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; but it is the *Legislative* department, to which I now wish particularly to invite your attention, and the powers with which it is vested, as embodied and expressed in Art. 4, parts 1st, 2d and 3d, in the Constitution.

In Art. 4, part 3, Sec. 1, of the same instrument, we find that the Legislature "shall have full power to make, and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defence and benefit of the people of this State, *not repugnant to this Constitution*—nor that of the United States;" and in Art. 10, Sec. 3, we read that "all laws now in force in this State, *not repugnant to this Constitution*, shall remain and be in force until altered or repealed by the Legislature, or shall expire by their own limitation." These quotations from the Constitution show conclusively, that a Legislature has no *power* given them to pass a law "*repugnant*" to this instrument, and they further show, that if such a law is passed, it can have no obligatory, or binding force upon the people—and that it is of itself, a *perfect nullity*.

Mr. Speaker—I now find the way prepared, in which I can enter directly into the subject now under consideration; and shall proceed briefly to answer the prominent *objections* urged against my right to a seat in this House. I will here put a question to this Committee on Elections, and ask them, why they singled out the *credentials* of the members coming from Oxford, Buckfield, and Denmark, from those produced by members coming from other towns? An answer to this question leads us directly to the first objection, which I shall notice, *viz.*—*That Oxford sends contrary to the last "Apportionment Resolves."* This objection may, at first view, assume a formidable appearance, and it is true, the question will call

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Preble, in an opinion he gave the Legislature of 1830, in answer to certain interrogatories propounded to him by the House, and can be found in Greenleaf's Reports, vol. 6, p. 495. (Here Mr. P. read from this opinion, which was adopted as the rule of the House for that year.)

The reason why this right of representation in the House was secured every year to every town in the State, is obvious. The House is the largest depository of power known to the Constitution. In all matters of legislation, it has equal voice with the Senate, and it has the sole power of originating Bills imposing taxes upon the people. In all elections by joint ballot of both Houses, its preponderance of members gives it the entire control.

Secondly—Oxford has not only a constitutional, but a just and equal right, to be represented in the present year. According to the last census she has 1246 inhabitants, and the ratio of representation being fixed by the Legislature of 1841 at 2491, she is entitled to a representative once out of every two years. The last year she has not been represented, and she is entitled to be represented from within her limits; and as a matter of course, she is entitled to one the present year.

Thirdly—By admitting me to a seat in this House, you will admonish all future Legislatures not to sacrifice the rights of the people at the shrine of a party; and will be but a just and merited rebuke to those members of the last Legislature, who battered down the walls which surround the citadel of our liberties; and well nigh left the citadel itself a heap of ruins. It will be a beacon light to the political mariner, warning him of the danger should he approach near the "shoals and quicksands" of federalism—upon which the whole whig fleet were, a few months since, foundered, and nearly their whole crew lost.

Fourthly—Public opinion will sustain this House, in securing to Oxford her constitutional rights. All legislative enactments are supposed to be emanations of the will of the people, brought into existence by the omnipotence of public opinion; and all laws created in opposition to this mighty energy are powerless in their operations, and but a dead letter upon our statute books.—Public opinion is all that gives efficacy or power to any law;—it rules and governs the world.

When laws are condemned, by the great mass of the people, it is conclusive evidence that there is something about them which is wrong; for the "second, sober thought of the people," almost invariably is right.

How was it with the last apportionment Resolves, did the people sustain or condemn them? Let the records of the last annual election, in this State, answer the question. Where are the men who, one short year ago, occupied many of these seats—making laws, and breaking laws—sometimes gagging the minority, then skulking from their presence to the dens and caves of the earth? Go to the other end of the Capitol, and behold the mighty change. Where are they who sat at that board, clad in senatorial robes?—Where are the authors of the "midnight Resolves" now? Gone to the shades of private life. Only a very few of their number, were permitted to return to the Capitol, to tell the mournful fate of their old comrades in arms—"all many were called, but few chosen." The verdict of an indignant people, was passed upon these men, and that verdict pronounced them guilty. Where is the man now, who one year ago was basely insulted to gratify the pampered vanity of a few haughty functionaries, then clothed with a little brief authority. The people have answered—in the Executive Chair—once desecrated, now honored.

Thus Mr. Speaker, I have briefly alluded to the facts and arguments, presented by the case, now under consideration. They present themselves, to the judgment and understanding of every member of this House, in a light too clear, to be misunderstood. If I am denied a seat in this House, Oxford is disfranchised—a legislative Resolve, clearly unconstitutional, rides over the Constitution itself.

In conclusion, Sir, I appeal through you to every member of this House, if the position that the town of Oxford is constitutionally and justly entitled to a Representative in this House, has not been fully sustained?

Are American citizens—qualified electors in the sovereign State of Maine, to be robbed of their dearest rights—to have their blood-bought privileges, wrested from them—and trampled in the dust?

Are freemen who have been politically reduced to the condition of menial slaves, to be told your chains must still clank about your necks; that you must still writhe in the galling fetters of political servitude? Shall a deadly thorn be made at the very vitals of the body politic, by the boasting Goliath of federalism, and no champion of democracy burnish his steel to ward off the fatal blow?

Shall they, who cling to the Constitution, as their political shield, and implore the protection it guarantees, be left to perish, while its tattered folds but serve the poor purpose of a winding sheet?

I would, through you, sir, put these questions home to the heart and consciences of the members of this House; who have been clothed with authority by the sovereign people to redress the wrongs a portion of their fellow citizens are suffering.

Again, I ask, what have the people of Oxford done, or what have they not done, that they should be deprived of a representation in this House?—Why were they singled out as the special objects of federal vengeance? Was it because they diminished their integrity amidst the buffalings of their enemies, even when some stout hearts quailed at the approach of the *Simon of Wulgeroy*, which has not long since passed over our land, threatening in its progress to scorch and dry up every green thing, which adorned or beautified our political landscape?

Was it because they refused to "bow the knee, to Baal?" and fall down and pay homage to the false gods, set up for the American people to worship?

Was it because they would not join in the Lord's song, its tumultuous cry—"great, great is thy name, O Ephesians; or was the reason to be found in the fact that they would not sacrifice their principles, their honor—yes every thing the patriot holds dear, and in the unbecoming pretensions

to the wind, and are now reaping the whirlwind?" I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say.

Permit me, Mr. Speaker, further to enquire, have the citizens of Oxford ever refused to listen to and obey the calls of our common country when threatened or invaded by a common foe, or has Oxford been behind her sister towns in bearing the burdens imposed on her by the government under which we live? I answer, no Sir.

Let me assure the members of this House, if you deprive me of a seat here, you are indirectly saying to some of that immortal band who braved the storms and terrors of the Revolution, "you in your old age, when the sun of life has nearly set, cannot enjoy the boon for which you periled your earthly hopes, when in your youthful vigor—a voice in the election of your rulers." Perhaps these venerable men have for the last time exercised the rights of freemen; be this as it may, there is no act of my life, upon which I shall look back with more pleasure, than my humble efforts faithfully to discharge the trusts they in common with my other fellow citizens have confided to my care.

Although the "regions of Oxford" are intersected with hills and dales, no shades of darkness hang over her borders, shedding down their "benighted" hues upon those beneath. Go there, and you find an honest "hardy race" who follow the plough and till the soil—who "gain their bread by the sweat of their brow"—more than this, you will find a people who know and dare maintain their rights, while they sedulously guard them with an eye that never sleeps, and a vigilance that never slumbers.

Think not because their lot is cast in a Northern climate, where the winds of winter sometimes "blow their furious blasts," and beating storms lower over their habitations; that these freeze up the "genial current of the soul," or reflect their chilling influences into the feelings and sensibilities of these Lords of the soil. Go there, you will be greeted with a hearty welcome, a generous hospitality—you will find yourself mingling with hearts, true and faithful, around homes, peaceful and happy. Allow them not to blush at the acts of their rulers.

Mr. Speaker, this is the community that has sent me here, and to me has it confided its interests upon this floor; with this people, and their homes, are connected all the hallowed associations of my childhood and youth—with them, and around their homes, have I mingled in my riper years.

From among my own native hills, rendered dear by the associations of the past, have I come here to vindicate the rights of an injured people—a people who claim to be American citizens, and ask to be protected as such. Is this an unreasonable request? and shall it be denied? If so, then have I, my life long, been laboring under a delusion.

I had indulged in the thought, that I lived in a country I could proudly call my own, and that her blessings were equally dispensed to all her subjects. I had supposed the appeal "I am an American citizen," would afford some protection to the rights of my constituents. I had pointed to the Constitution as the "sheet anchor" of our political hopes, and boasted of the equal protection it afforded to all—but the delusion has vanished—the mask has fallen off—we have no Constitution—we have no rights—we have no country.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, February 15th, Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the General Government, for conducting its administrations, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient, either by loan, or by Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. *Resolved*, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent., as provided for in the Compromise Act, which, at the time of its passage, was proposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. *Resolved*, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent., so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars, twenty-two for the payment of the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. *Resolved*, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Committee Act generally should be adhered to; and that especially a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. *Resolved*, That the provision in the act of the Extra Session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than twenty per cent., ought to be repealed.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists, of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice rigid economy.

7. *Resolved*, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members Congress ought to be regulated, and more clearly defined.

8. *Resolved*, That the expenses of the Judicial Department of our Government have of late years been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. *Resolved*, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended, during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. *Resolved*, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets and packages transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. *Resolved*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed, as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchments of public expenditure can be made, without public detriment, in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. Clay intimated that he had consulted his friends in the Senate on the subject of these propositions, and there was a general concurrence as to the propriety of some of the resolutions, but a dissent from others.

Mr. Calhoun remarked upon the importance of the resolutions, and said they proposed to abandon the Compromise Act.

Mr. Clay said he would, at a proper time, undertake to prove that the proposition to raise twenty six millions from duties, did not involve any violation of the spirit of the Compromise Act, but, on the contrary, carried out the principles of that act.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and were postponed till Wednesday, Feb. 23. Mr. King's joint resolution fixing the 30th of May for the adjournment of Congress, was called up, and much was said in regard to the evil of long sessions, the waste of time in debating unimportant subjects, the folly of long speeches, &c.; but, on motion of Mr. Clay, the proposition was laid on the table—yeas 21, nays 16.

BANKRUPT ACT.—Mr. Benton called up his bill postponing the execution of the Act, till the 1st of July next, and expressed a desire that the Senate would decide the question. Mr. Rives said he had no doubt that the people would, in the course of one year, demand its repeal; but, as that could not be done at this session, he was opposed to keeping up the agitation on the subject, and would, therefore, vote against the postponement.

The question being, "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" it was determined in the negative as follows:—Yeas 18, Nays 23.

So the bill to postpone was rejected. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to restrict the Veto power, &c. &c.

Mr. Morehead spoke, at length, in support of the resolutions, replying to the able arguments of Mr. Preston and Buchanan.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Summers called up the resolution reported by the Select Committee, on the expenditures of the House some time since, in relation to the number of Clerks, messengers, pages, laborers, &c., with their compensation, &c. which was discussed by him, and Messrs. Gordon, Fillmore, W. C. Johnson, Wise, Briggs, Cushing, when the morning hour having expired, Mr. Fillmore called for the orders of the day.

Several communications were received from the President and Heads of Departments, which were referred to the appropriate Committees. A bill, authorizing the Banks of the District of Columbia, to pay out notes of non-specific paying banks, from March 1842, to March 1843, was taken up and advocated by Mr. Underwood, who concluded by renewing the previous question.

Mr. Clifford moved to lay the bill on the table, on which motion McKen asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows: yeas 79, nays 107.

The previous question was then seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put, and the yeas and nays being ordered, resulted as follows: yeas 97, nays 73, so the Bill was passed.

Mr. Gentry offered a resolution to instruct the Committee of the Whole to strike out every item of expenditure from the Appropriation Bill, which was not authorized by existing laws.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Gentry, Fillmore, and Wise, when the question was taken on the resolution by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: yeas 144, nays 22.

And at three o'clock the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Benton offered a series of resolutions, embodying some amendments in the Bankrupt Act, to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for their consideration.

The bill from the House of Representatives authorizing the Banks in the District of Columbia to pay out uncurrent funds, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

IN HOUSE.—Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, by general consent of the House, presented the petition of Edward D. Rand and others, for a mail route from Lovell village, by North Lovell, to Usher, in the State of Maine; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Everett moved a suspension of the rules, so as to make the Apportionment Bill the special order of the House; but the motion was lost.

The Speaker said the first order of business was the report from the retrenchment committee. Messrs. Summers, Gordon, Morgan, and Wm. Smith debated the pending question which involved a reduction of the number of Clerks employed by the Clerk of the House, until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House, then, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Briggs in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The bill was considered, without any question being taken, until the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

IN SENATE.—The Senate was engaged all day with private bills.

IN HOUSE.—After the disposal of some unimportant business, a report was made by Mr. Cushing, from the Select Committee to whom that

portion of the President's message relating to the Board of Exchequer was referred. The report was accompanied by a bill. The bill strikes out "three commissioners," and inserts "one," only, at a salary of \$3,000. "The number of agencies are also reduced to 'ten.'" The bill provides that the board shall secure all the public moneys—act as Commissioners of Loans, Pension Agents, &c. It is also authorized to receive deposits of coin from individuals, not to exceed ten millions, and to issue certificates of deposit therefor.

The officers of the Mint and its branches are also authorized to receive deposits of bullion, and issue certificates. The certificates of deposit to be of a denomination not less than \$5, and not more than \$100. The Board may give to the public creditors certificates not to exceed in the whole ten millions. The Board may draw bills or drafts on its agencies, and sell the same at a premium not to exceed two per cent. No bill to be sold except for cash, or money received in payment of public dues. No bills to be sold but such as are necessary for the transmission of public funds.

The bill was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole.

The reports of the majority and minority were then read, which occupied some hours. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1842.

Mr. Elliott offered the following: Ordered, That when the Senate next adjourn, it adjourn to meet at half past nine o'clock Monday morning; and that half past nine be the hour of its meeting hereafter.

The Committee on Militia made a report accompanied by a bill in relation to the Militia, and 800 copies of the report and accompanying papers ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Rail Roads and Canals reported a bill which was laid on the table, and together with an amendment offered by Mr. Eastman, ordered to be printed.

Legislation *inexpedient*—on an order relative to abolishing laws in relation to debts of a denomination less than ten dollars—on an order in relation to appeal from the District Courts to the Supreme Court—on order for the protection of religious worship—on order in relation to highways and County Commissioners.

Message from the Governor, transmitting certain proceedings of the Common Council of Alexandria.

Ought not to pass—a bill regulating the pay of certain officers—a bill, entitled an act additional to an act regulating the inspection of Butter and Lard.

Once read and Monday assigned—a bill setting off a part of Denmark to Bridgton—a bill to extend the time of closing the concerns of the Globe Bank, Bangor—resolve in relation to sales of land in No. 3, range 13.

Passed to be engrossed—a bill, entitled an act additional to an act for the encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, &c.

Laid upon the table—Resolutions of the State of Massachusetts in relation to the revenue.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

The Select Committee to whom was committed the report of the Select Committee of the year 1841, to examine the account of General A. B. Thomson, made a report which was laid upon the table, and 800 copies with the accompanying resolve were ordered to be printed.

This bill entitled an act additional to an act in relation to Rail Roads, came up on its passage to be engrossed. Mr. Parris moved to amend by striking out the three last lines of the fifth section; and Mr. Otis moved to strike out the 1 and 2 section. Mr. Kavanagh moved an alteration in the proviso, which took the precedence of the two former. Messrs. Eastman and Clough made some remarks upon Mr. Otis amendment; and on motion of Mr. Clough, the bill and amendment was laid on the table, and to-morrow at 11 o'clock assigned.

Laid upon the table a bill to set off a part of the town of Denmark, and annex the same to the town of Bridgton.

Passed to be enacted—An act for the election of certain County Officers.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. Stetson laid upon the table, a bill regulating the fee of officers in justice actions in certain cases, which was referred, on his motion, to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Stetson, J. Smith and Pullen.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a resolve of the Assembly of the State of New Jersey, in relation to a protecting tariff; referred to the committee on Manufactures.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Report on the petition of Wm. Glidden, came back from the House, that body insisting on its former vote, and proposing a conference. The Senate also insisted, and appointed Messrs. Smith, Somes and Ayer, conferees on its part.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Passed to be enacted—an act to divide the town of Minot—to incorporate the easterly part thereof into the town of Auburn.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to set off a part of Denmark, and to annex the same to Bridgton—a bill amending the 3d sect. of the 75th chap. of the Revised Statutes.

Passed to be enacted—An act, additional to an act for the encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture—an act to incorporate the East Bethel Bridge Company.

Finally passed—A resolve additional to a resolve for the promulgation of the Laws.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Bill to incorporate the Buckfield High School and Lyceum, was read twice, and Resolve in favor of Rufus N. Sanborn, was read once, and each assigned for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Waterhouse, of Scarborough, Ordered, That the Committee on the Militia be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Militia Law, as to allow the enlistment of soldiers into volunteer companies from any

neighboring or adjoining brigade in which any volunteer company is stationed.

Mr. Abbot, of Belfast, from the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals, reported a Bill to incorporate the Palmer and Machias Port Railroad Company, which was twice read and Monday next assigned.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, by leave, laid on the table a Bill concerning the timber lands belonging to the State; and the rules on his motion, were suspended, the bill read twice and referred to the Committee on State Lands.

Passed to be enacted—bills, to annex a part of Andover Surplus West and letter A, No. 2, to the town of Newry; to provide for the election of certain County Officers by the people; to secure the rights of owners of logs, masts and spars, in the Kenduskeag stream above tide waters.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, of Oldtown, Ordered, That all petitions of a private nature, and all orders, except those relating to matters now before the Committees, or such as are necessary to complete the business of this session, shall be referred to the next Legislature, unless offered before Thursday next.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of Rufus N. Sanborn—bill to incorporate the Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

Mr. Abbot, of Belfast, called up the Bill to incorporate the Palmer and Machias Port Railroad Company, which was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, of Sedgwick, Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to lay before this House as soon as may be the aggregate amount of the expense of the Land Office for '41, exclusive of Road making.

Mr. Foster, of Winthrop, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the petition of William A. Drew in relation to that subject, reported a bill for the encouragement of Agriculture; which was read, and on motion of Mr. McDonald, of Limerick, laid on the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of State laid before the House, a message from the Governor, transmitting agreeably to the request of the Governor of S. Carolina, a copy of a Report and Resolutions of the Legislature of that State, in relation to the controversy between New York and Virginia, touching the question of fugitives from justice, together with a copy of an act relating to the same subject. On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Poland, they were referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Bill for the removal of the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland, came up according to previous assignment was read a third time, and the question was on its passage to be engrossed. Mr. Smart, of Troy, wanted to hear some reasons why the bill should pass—and he promised they should be answered in short.

Mr. Miller, of Lincolnville, moved an amendment providing for the submission of the question of removal to the people at the next September election, and if their decision should be in favor, then the removal shall take place agreeably to the provision of the bill.

This amendment was lost—yeas 59 to 83.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson of Prospect, the yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the Resolve.

Mr. Lowell, of Abbot, moved the indefinite postponement of the Resolve. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered by motion of Mr. Smiley, of Sidney.

Mr. Sewall, of Oldtown, moved to amend the Resolve, by striking out "Portland," and inserting Bangor.

Mr. Ruggles, of Naples, said that inasmuch as the gentleman from Troy had called for reasons why the Resolve should pass, he would briefly state his reasons on this point. The Legislature will be better accommodated at Portland than it is at Augusta. They have in that city a building, (the Exchange,) which is more commodious as a building for the sessions of the Legislature, and is so situated in reference to the boarding places, as that the Legislature can hold its sessions an hour longer every day, because they would save that time which is here lost in travelling to and from the State House. He knew no objections to the removal, except that we should lose the privilege of climbing the hills of Augusta. As to the amendment, he imagined the mover was not serious. Accommodations could not be fitted up in Bangor, in season for the constitutional meeting of the Legislature next year.

Mr. Sewall, of Oldtown, was perfectly serious. He could urge good reasons why Bangor should be preferred to Portland. He was, however, opposed to the removal at all. But if the seat of government is to be set on trucks, he was in favor that they should be made to roll eastward.—Bangor is nearer the centre of the State than Portland. The expenses of the travel of members to Bangor, will be less, and the people who desire to go to the seat of government, will be better accommodated. Hence it will be a matter of economy to the State, that Bangor should be designated instead of Portland. Again, the seat of government had been at Portland, and he was in favor, not only of rotation in office, but of places where offices are administered. Portland and Augusta, therefore, both having had it, it was just, on this principle, that Bangor should now have her turn—and thereby be presented with a chance to make a little money by charging the members six dollars a week for board, and otherwise. Bangor, moreover, possesses superior advantages for the accommodation of the Legislature. It has an elegant Court House—as good and commodious a Jail as there is in the country—and two Poor houses—besides other accommodations needless to mention. He would therefore submit it to the House, whether the Legislature could not be as well accommodated at Bangor, as at any other place. There were many other inducements, in favor of the Penobscot region. There the Legislature would get among a fine set of people, of which he was a true representative—they would also be in the vicinity of an interesting tribe of Indians, of which also he was a representative—members could count on being well treated, and occasionally being presented with an opportunity of seeing the animals take their food. He believed the march of Empire was eastward—and it would sooner or later, travel to Bangor, the

Eldorado of speculation—and he hoped the motion to amend would prevail. He believed he had stated sufficient reasons to induce members to vote for it.

Mr. Hunt, of Albany, moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "Bangor," and inserting Oldtown.

Mr. Stevens, of Thomaston, would move, if in order, to insert Thomaston. He was opposed to taking too great a leap at once. The reasons in favor of Thomaston, were strong. It is a large town. The State already has public buildings in this town, suitable for the accommodation of the Legislature. He was opposed to having the seat of government removed too far from the smell of salt water. This undoubtedly was the object of the proposition for the removal to Portland; and if this object could as well be accomplished by its removal to Thomaston, he hoped there would be no objection.

Mr. Ruggles, of Naples, said if he had ever any doubts of the seriousness of the gentleman from Oldtown, his remarks had removed them.—He says that Bangor has a jail, and other things "needless to mention." If this was true, he believed also they had sufficient use for them; and he also believed that their jail would be entirely occupied, if justice was fully administered. To be serious, he hesitated not to say, that the Exchange building was the finest building in the State, and was well adapted for the sessions of the Legislature—at least it will compare with the wigwams of the gentleman from Oldtown. The board at Portland will be good and cheap—and so cheap, as some tell us, that it will amount to the next thing to nothing. He did not consider the remark about setting the seat of government on trucks, as amounting to an argument. The fact was, it ought never to have been removed from Portland. The Augusta people promised great things, in order to get the seat of government here. They did pay \$15,000. But they came before us in a little more humble spirit than the gentleman from Oldtown exhibits in his demand in favor of Bangor, and besought the Legislature to refund what they had paid, and it was done. He believed it would be a great saving to the State, to have the seat of government in Portland—these members could board in the vicinity of the State House—and it would not take an hour each day to travel to and from their place of meeting.

Mr. Osgood, of Portland, had not intended to say anything upon this subject; for he presumed that every gentleman's mind was made up in reference to the question; and that whatever he might say in support of the Resolve, would have no effect in influencing others. But as the gentleman from Troy had called for reasons, he would give such as occurred to him, why the Resolve should pass. As to the question of expense of the removal, nothing could be urged on this head, for by the Resolve, it is provided that the city of Portland shall provide a suitable building, and furnish it free of expense to the State. If the removal were going to occasion the State any expense, he would not vote for it. But it will not; the citizens of Portland are by the Resolve, first to furnish suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature, and the several departments of the government, before the removal is made. Board in Portland, he was informed, would be much cheaper than here. The members could be much better accommodated, there being more boarding houses. He would merely say that the city could furnish a building for the accommodation of the Legislature, not surpassed by any in the State. It was excellently well adapted to the convenience of the Legislature. It contained a spacious Hall, which would accommodate the House as well, to say the least, as this Hall.—There was also suitable rooms, for the Senate, for the offices of State, and for the Committees. The building could be furnished in the time fixed in the Resolve. He was opposed to the amendment. He did not believe the people in the Penobscot region would feel much flattered by the remark of the gentleman from Oldtown, that he was the true representative of the people in that section.

Mr. Todd, of Portland, rose simply to corroborate what was affirmed by his colleague in reference to the ability of Portland to furnish an ample and commodious building for the sessions of the Legislature, within the time prescribed in the Resolve. He said the Hall of the Exchange Building was far more spacious and convenient than the Hall of the House. All the other parts of the building were well adapted to the various conveniences which Portland would present, in point of contiguity to the post office, to the boarding houses, etc. He said in Portland, the members would not be obliged to stand up each day, while they travelled a mile, as a mark for the elements. If the Legislature should meet in the summer season, the representatives from the extreme east, might travel to Portland by water. Mr. T. said it was admitted on all hands that the seat of government ought never to have been removed from Portland—and as, by this Resolve, it can be placed back again free from all expense to the State, he hoped it would be done.

Mr. Smart, of Troy, was opposed to the Resolve. If he were to vote for a removal, it would not be to Portland, nor Bangor, nor Oldtown.—He had a favorite spot of his own,—"Troy"—"Where gods and mortals mingled, fought and bled," but now are numbered with the illustrious dead."

Mr. S. said if he should vote to remove the seat of Government to Portland, his constituents would say to him next year, stay at home and defend thy Troy. He was opposed to its removal from this place. Here a capital had been erected at great expense—and here was a more central position than Portland. But we are told that at Portland a building will be furnished us free of charge.—He did not want the State to depend on the charity of individuals, especially when there was no occasion for it. We were also told that board would be cheaper, and we should not have to travel so far. Such considerations were unworthy of serious attention. But he would say that good board could be had in Augusta, for \$3.00, which was a reasonable price; and as for the distance, he could tell gentlemen that it would be for their health to travel twice the distance they now do. Mr. S. said that he did not suppose the Resolve was introduced as a serious measure, but simply to frighten our landlords into about what was right on the score of board—to make the citizens fly round, and scrape of the side-walks,

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and otherwise to use us pretty well—by telling them if they do not, we will go to Portland. He so regarded it at the time, and he would not condescend to oppose it with any seriousness—it did not deserve argument. He would ask if it this was a time to trifle with the time of the House? If there was nothing else to do, it might answer well enough to have a little fun. But if we were to have a short session, this subject ought to be left untouched. It was small business. The arguments of those who supported the Resolve, relative to the comparative cheapness of things in Portland and Augusta, excited his poetic bump, and he could not refrain from giving the House the benefit of his workings:—

There two great apples for a cent are bought,
And here they ask a penny more 'n they ought.
There sticks of candy are not sold so dear
As those the little boys present us here;
Here for each stick a cent is just the fee,
But there two cents will buy you nearly three.

And again—

Strain every optic, place upon your nose
A magnifying glass, 'twill mites disclose,
And if such reason cause this bill to pass,
The wise will say we're stupid as an ass.

Mr. Perkins, of Hallowell, was decidedly in favor of the amendment to insert Bangor. That place was more centrally situated than Portland. The east was also rapidly increasing in population, and Bangor would soon become the centre of population. If the seat of government ought to be removed at all, he had a decided preference for Bangor over Portland.

Mr. Gray, of Penobscot, objected to the time of the House being wasted in such a useless discussion. If the Legislature could find nothing better to employ itself about, he thought it had better adjourn at once, and go home.

Mr. Whitney, of Pittsfield, moved the previous question; which was ordered by an almost unanimous vote.

The Resolve was then refused a passage by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 57, nays 119.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Passed to be enacted—Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture—to incorporate the East Bethel Bridge Company—to alter the time of holding the regular meetings of the County Commissioners' Court of the County of Oxford.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Passed to be enacted—bill to divide the town of Minot and incorporate the easterly part thereof, into a town by the name of Auburn.

Mr. Diskerson, of Prospect, by leave, laid on the table a Resolve proposed for the amendments to the Constitution, so as to make the officers of Sheriff and Register of Probate elective by the people.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

Petition presented and referred—of inhabitants of Limington, to refer the question of the time of the meeting of the Legislature, to the people.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, of Albany, Ordered, That the Committee on State Valuation be authorized to examine the valuation of the town of Albany, and correct any typographical errors.

ANOTHER EXCHEQUER BOARD.

In the Senate, Monday, Mr. Tallmadge, from the Select Committee on the currency, made an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill.

This bill is somewhat different from the House bill.

The following are its principal features, as stated in the Report:

"In the view which the Committee have thus far taken," (says the Report) "of the plan of a Fiscal Agent submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, they have suggested certain important modifications; and in order to give the Senate a concise and connected view of the system, as they propose to modify it, they submit the following, (which is the basis of the bill accompanying the Report):

I. A board to be established in the Treasury Department, at the seat of Government, to be called the Exchequer of the United States. The board to be composed of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and to be removed from office only with the like concurrence of the Senate, and for physical inability, incompetency, neglect or violation of duty. The President to communicate to the Senate the particular reasons of the proposed removal. For like causes, the President may suspend a commissioner and appoint a temporary substitute, and within the first week of the ensuing session of the Senate, lay before that body the reasons for such suspension; and if the Senate concur, the Commissioner to be removed; if not, to be restored.

II. The board of Exchequer to establish agencies as it may deem necessary & expedient for the public service, limiting the number to as few as the exigencies of the service will admit, and in no case to exceed two in any State or Territory.

III. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the inferior officers of the Board, and also the officers of the agencies, on the recommendation of the Board, and to remove them for physical inability, incompetency, neglect or violation of duty, on like recommendation.

IV. The exchequer and its officers to be the general agents of the Government for receiving, safe-keeping, and disbursing the public money from all sources received, to be paid into the Exchequer and its agencies.

V. The Exchequer and its agencies to receive on deposit gold and silver coin or bullion, and to issue specie notes for the same, to be redeemed at the agency where issued; said notes to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent, and endorsed by him when issued at such agency.

VI. The Exchequer and agencies, on the deposit of gold or silver coin, or bullion, to draw and accept bills of exchange, and to receive a premium not exceeding two per cent. Also, to collect drafts or bills, but to make no advance or payment till advised of the collection, and to charge a reasonable commission for collection and exchange.

VII. All specie notes issued, either in payment of the public creditor, or on the deposits of individuals, never to exceed the actual amount of

specie on hand for their redemption, dollar for dollar.

VIII. Dues to the United States to be paid in gold or silver coin, in specie notes, or in the notes of banks immediately convertible into specie at the place where received. The exchequer and agencies to settle weekly, or oftener, balances with the banks.

IX. The Exchequer and agencies to keep separate and distinct sets of books; to enter and record in one set all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place, for the service of the Government; and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from the operations in exchange, and other transactions not on Government account.

X. The Exchequer may appoint as agent any specie paying bank; but such bank is not authorized to receive private deposits, or to accept or sell bills or drafts on account of Exchequer.

XI. The Exchequer and agencies to act as commissioners of Loans and Pension Agents, and generally to render all facilities in transferring and disbursing the public funds. Full and exact accounts of the board and agencies to be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he to report to Congress, necessary rooms and vaults to be provided; sureties to be taken, and penalties to be prescribed; and strict examinations made.

The bill was then read twice by its title, and, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge made the special order of the day for this day two weeks.

Mr. Walker explained that he could not concur in the report. He objected particularly to the use of State Banks as the depositories of the public money, and to the reception by the Government of Bank paper.

Mr. Young, another member of the Committee, expressed his dissent from the bill and report.

Three thousand extra copies of the report and bill were ordered to be printed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 1, 1842.

COL. PERRY'S SPEECH. We publish this week the Speech of Col. John J. Perry in support of his claim to a seat in the House as Representative from the town of Oxford. He has made out a strong case for his constituents, and conclusively shown the unconstitutionality of the last Apportionment. We recommend it to the particular attention of our readers.

W. T. A. CONVENTION AT E. RUMFORD.

Pursuant to previous notice the Convention met at the Centre Meeting House in East Rumford on Wednesday, the ninth day of February, at ten o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Albion K. Knapp, Esq. of Rumford. The object of the meeting was briefly stated, and on motion, Phineas Frost, Esq. of Bethel was chosen President, and E. A. Boyd, of Andover, chosen Secretary. On motion the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Rumford, was appointed a committee to invite the several Clergymen present to occupy the pulpit and commence the services with reading and prayer. The exercises now commenced with a Voluntary from the Choir and reading of appropriate selections from the Scriptures, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, and an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Frost, of Bethel. A letter was then read by Gen. Graham, of Rumford, from Dr. Millett, of Norway, assigning reasons for non-attendance.

On motion of Gen. Graham a committee of seven was raised to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention, consisting of Gen. Graham of Rumford, Wm. Gregg, Jr. Esq. of Andover, Rev. Mr. Dunham of Woodstock, Mr. John Y. Dustin of Bethel, Mr. Daniel Hall of Peru, Mr. John Godwin of Plantation No. 2, and Mr. R. Parlin of Paris.

On motion of A. K. Knapp, Esq. all members of Temperance Societies, and all others who feel an interest in the cause of Temperance were invited to take a part in the deliberations of this Convention,—and the Rev. Mr. Hopkins was invited to address the Convention upon the subject for which we are convened.

The remaining services of the forenoon were singing by the choir, led by Mr. Berry of Dixfield, in a highly appropriate and effective manner, and an excellent and interesting address by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

On motion, the Delegations from the several societies reported as follows:—

Rumford—Fifteen got together and held a meeting, which has been held weekly since; the society now numbers 150 males, and is in a prosperous condition.

Andover—Reported, commenced in Sept. with six or seven, and now numbers 111; meetings, semi-monthly; interest in the cause unabated.

Woodstock—Reported by Col. Briggs,—organized Jan. 8, '42, 30 members; now numbers 102. Condition of the society highly prosperous.

Woodstock Union Society—Organized in 1839, 130 members; the society remained inactive till last spring when we again commenced active operations by having addresses from members of our own society, and after the address a discussion of the subject by the members generally; the society now numbers 175,—25 having left and joined the Washingtonians.

Peru—Organized in Nov.—17 members; now numbers 140; have surmounted all the "hard cases," so called, and now have only to contend with the moderate drinker.

Norway—Not reported; Secretary absent.

Paris—Not reported.

Bethel—Reported by Rev. Mr. Frost. The old Temperance Society has done but little the past year;—it was organized on the principle of Total Abstinence from all that can intoxicate,—rejoices in the success of the Washingtonian Society, and cheerfully co-operates when opportunity offers, but there is yet work for both Societies in town. The Washingtonian Society of Bethel, reported by P. Frost, Esq.—was organized three months since,—now numbers 80; meetings weekly,—and never without obtaining recruits. Personally have travelled a great deal within the last 30 years, and been in the habit of drinking and have come to the conclusion to touch not, taste not, handle not.

Rumford Union Temperance Society, Rev. Mr. Perkins reported,—has been organized one year, 10 members. In June last had a meeting, and an address by Rev. Mr. Bates, of Turner. At which time about 70 members were received; since which not much has been done.

On motion, adj. to meet at two P. M.

Met at two P. M., agreeably to adjournment. The President called the meeting to order, and as the committee appointed to draft Resolutions appeared, it was requested that they report. Upon which Mr. Gregg from the Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas it has been the opinion of many of the friends of the cause of Temperance that legislative aid ought to be invoked in the cause of Temperance by passing laws regulating the sale of Alcoholic drinks, and whereas in the opinion of this Convention all legislative aids regulating the same, have had the tendency in some measure to make the traffic respectable in a legal if not in a moral point of view, Therefore,

Resolved, That all the legislative action wanted in this respect is an Act to repeal all existing laws on the subject, to the end that whoever wishes for the sake of paltry wealth to administer the poisonous cup to his neighbor may have all the honor as well as the profits arising from the same.

Resolved, That the principles of Washingtonianism has done, and is doing more to check intemperance and to reclaim the inebriate than all legislative Acts whatsoever, and that as Washingtonians, we would recommend perseverance in Washingtonian principles rather than legislative Acts.

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance are called, not only to unite their efforts, but to employ incessantly every lawful and praiseworthy instrumentality, until intemperance shall be classed with the evils of by gone days.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to persuade such men to become Washingtonians, to the end that the traffic in intoxicating drinks may fail for want of customers.

Resolved, That there is not the least advantage to be derived from the use of intoxicating liquors as a common drink, and that nothing makes men more miserable and degraded, and that we will do all in our power to persuade all those who are in the habit of using them to do so no more.

Resolved, That as it regards the rising generation, we will use our best endeavors both by precept and example to convince them that it is the first glass that does the mischief.

Resolved, That whereas alcoholic liquors are injurious to both body and mind, we, as Washingtonians propose to rescue the inebriate and to restore him to the confidence of himself, his family, and his fellow men, without reference to his religious or political opinions.

Voted, That the Report be accepted so far as to bring it before the Convention. And after being severally read and discussed by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Gen. Graham, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Knapp, Rev. Mr. Dunham, and Messrs. Gregg, Poor and Boyd, of Andover, it was voted that they with the preamble be adopted. After which the following resolutions were offered by Rev. Mr. Frost, and after being debated were adopted.

Resolved, That union among the friends of Temperance in their efforts to promote this object is indispensable to universal success.

Resolved, That the vending of intoxicating drinks should be regarded as an immorality, tending to spread degradation and poverty in society.

Resolved, That the vending of intoxicating liquors is one of the greatest hindrances to the success of the temperance reform.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Oxford Democrat, Temperance Gazette, and Washingtonian Herald.

Voted, That thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Rev. Messrs. Hopkins and Frost, and also to the Choir for their valuable services during the day.

Voted, That we adjourn.

PHINEAS FROST, President.

EDWARD A. BOYD, Secretary.

Rumford, Feb. 9th, 1842.

Washingtonian Temperance Celebration, AT BUCKFIELD, ON THE 22d FEB'Y.

At eleven o'clock A. M., notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, more than a thousand people were assembled. A procession was formed, under the direction of Col. A. D. White, Chief Marshal, assisted by Maj. Alex. Ryerson and Capt. John Buck, Jun., which marched from the Village to the meeting house, bearing a beautiful banner, appropriately inscribed, and presenting, on each side, a portrait of Washington, large as life,—a martial band playing a lively national air. The house was literally filled to overflowing; and a very large number were unable to crowd in. When the spirit-stirring notes of the clarionet and bugle ceased, and the Washingtonian Standard was raised in a conspicuous part of the Chapel, the Exercises proceeded in the following order,—Col. Washington Heald, presiding:—

1st. "Song of Jubilee," by the Choir.

2d. Prayer, by Rev. Geo. Thomas.

3d. A voluntary, by the Choir.

4th. An extemporaneous, able, appropriate, and eloquent address, by Rev. C. C. Burr, of Portland.

5th. "Temperance Hymn," by the Choir.

6th. Poem, by Benja. Murray, of Turner.

The meeting voted thanks to Messrs. Burr, Murray, and to Mr. Stillman Thorp, of Turner, leader of the Choir. On the whole, the day was highly gratifying to all, and honorable to the town of Buckfield, which has set a glorious example in the cause of Temperance.

It was voted that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Washingtonian, and in all other papers of the State, friendly to the cause of Temperance.

The Buckfield Village Society chose their officers for the ensuing year, of whom the following is a list.

Hon. VIRGIL D. PARRIS, President.

Capt. LEWIS HISEBEE, V. President.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT, Esq. Rec. Sec'y.

ADAMSON G. COLE, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON LONG, Corresponding Sec'y.

A resolution has passed both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, to adjourn to meet in each session on the first Wednesday in September next.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—There is to be a grand military encampment near Baltimore, on the 10th of May next. Major Gen. George H. Stewart, of Baltimore, will be Commander-in-Chief on the occasion. The objects of the encampment are thus stated:

In the first place, to show how much can be done with the present improved facilities of transportation in bringing together, within a few hours, from very distant parts of the Union, a well organized volunteer force, sufficient to repel invasion at any point, by any enemy.

Secondly, to infuse into the Volunteers of the country new life and energy, by giving them all the impulse which may, and probably will, be produced by competition in the same camp, and

Lastly, to rouse the attention of the country, and especially of Congress, to the depressed and neglected state of the Militia as an arm of the National Defence, and to suggest to that body the propriety of at last doing something to place the Militia of the United States on that respectable footing to which the Father of his Country thought it was entitled.

Several "great Tyler Meetings" have been held at the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, recently, the number present ranging from 10 to 30!

A HARD-TIDEN SMILE. Botts, of Virginia, in speaking of a dissolution of the Union as likely to result from the withdrawal of one State, says: "The barrel falls to pieces the moment one stave is taken from the hoops."

The Senate of Ohio have adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 7th inst. and to meet again for the purpose of districting the State on the 30th of May.

MESSRS. UPSHUR & BOTTS.

The secretary of the Navy has come out in the Madisonian with his promised reply to Mr. Botts, which occupies five or six columns of that paper, and is very ably written.

He admits that he belongs to the Nullification school, but insists, and furnishes good reason for the assertion, that he has never been, as charged by Mr. Botts, an open, an unqualified advocate for immediate disunion. Such an advocate, he adds, he does not believe can be found in America.

The controversy is not of sufficient importance to the public to require us to devote any greater space to it in the columns of our paper. Whatever Mr. Uphur has been, he declares he is no disunionist now—and his present views are of much more consequence than his former ones. The controversy, however, may admonish him to talk on the subject hereafter with more caution than he may have been in the habit of doing heretofore.—Argus.

President Houston has recommended to the good people of Texas to observe the 22d day of March, being the anniversary of their national independence, as a day of devotional exercises, thanksgiving and prayer.

We agree with the Boston Post, that if the "Haverhill folks would petition for the dissolution of the present Session of Congress, instead of the Union, they would show some sense."

A Montreal paper advised its readers the other day not to take any of the "miserable republican robbers paper money, because their beggarly country was going to ruin and would soon have the docket of bankruptcy struck against it by every government of Europe!"

WASHINGTONIANS ATTEND!

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of Washingtonians will be convened in Norway, March 2d, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of forming a County Convention, and to devise further means of carrying forward the cause of Temperance. Each Washingtonian Society in the County of Oxford is respectfully invited to see that it is represented by, at least, three delegates. The delegates who come from a distance will find friends at the Tavern of Anthony Bennett to direct them to places of entertainment.

Per Order.

SIMEON WALTON,
JOHN DEERING,
STEPHEN GREENLEAF, Jr.,
H. G. COLE,
E. F. BEAL,
LORENZO HATHAWAY,
E. L. KNIGHT,
ASA THAYER, Jr.,
GREENVILLE L. REED,
JAMES N. HALL,
Feb. 14, 1842.

P. S. It is expected that Rev. Mr. Burr, of Portland, will be present and deliver an address, (probably in the evening.)

MARRIED.

In Geneva, (Vt.) Mr. James M. Bee, to Miss Martha Ann Flower.

Well has this little busy Bee,
Improved His shining honey,
He gathers honey now all the day
From one sweet chosen flower;
And from a hive, if Heaven please,
He'll raise a swarm of little Bees.

In Turner, Mr. William Brandford, 2d, to Miss Sarah Jane French.

DIED.

In this town, 22d ult., Sarah E., daughter of Joseph G. Cole, aged 3 years and 4 months.

In Farmington, Mrs. Deborah, widow of the late Hebron Mayhew, aged 66 years.

In Bridgton, Dr. Winthrop Brown, formerly of Raymond, aged 58 years.

In Canton, Mr. Nathaniel Atkins, aged 100 years and 6 months.

In Greenwood, Mr. James Barker, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 82 years.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son, CHARLES A. V. PERRAS, a minor, his time to trade and act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Jr.,
January 13, 1842.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS, N. H., OXFORD COUNTY.
Notarially sworn, and attested by Mail, or otherwise, promptly at
Feb. 14, 1842.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or eruptions, he has determined to publish the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he designates as Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted himself. Many things, however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished. Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than twenty years, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians, and tried various things prescribed by them and with no success.

In the spring of 1838, being very sick with the disease, he had well given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our soil, which he immediately caused to be good for the complaint. With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as King's Evil, Scald Head, Ringworms, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barbers' or Jackeditch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates from distinguished persons show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed, in no instance where I have said it, but it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Truants' Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for Salt Rheum, &c. It has effected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUANTS' COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Truants. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the country, which we have in position. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Truants will not suffer his care in the preparation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound, but let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathsome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from its use, we are constrained to believe that Mr. TRUANTS has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Truants has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in France. The properties of the medicine having been simply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William J. Truants, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.,
Thomas Donnel,
Elwell Robinson,
A. L. Simpson,
James Haman,
Henry C. Donnell,
Thos. P. J. Webb,
Luke Lombard,
Nathl. Sway,
William Gardner,
Jesse Russell,
A. W. Turner,
James Haman,
Martin Antlers,
Elisha Higgins,
H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—David Crockett; Bethel, H. R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. C. Cole; Greenwood, I. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, —; Waterford, Jetham Goodnow; Allansy, —;

Price.—One Dollar, with full directions.
All letters from abroad must be Post paid.

March 1, 1842. WM. B. TRUANTS, copy 43

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Store of Ebenezer Drake in North Paris, on Thursday, the thirty-first day of March instant, at one o'clock, A. M. all the right in equity which Gilman Lowe, late of said Paris, Physician, deceased, had at the time of his decease to redeem the homestead farm on which he then lived, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of land, and the buildings thereon—the same being subject to a mortgage to Lewis B. Stowell for about fourteen hundred dollars. Also one other piece of land being parts of Lots No. 25 and 26 in the seventh Range of Lots in said Paris containing almost thirty-eight acres. Also one other piece of land being part of Lots No. 27 and 28 in the sixth Range in said Paris, containing twenty-six acres the two last pieces subject to a mortgage to Abner Andrews for about three hundred and thirty dollars, and also the widow's right of dower.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

For further particulars enquire of

WM. RUSS Adm'r.
Paris, March 1, 1842. *3w43

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the store of Ebenezer Drake, North Paris, on the 31st day of March 1842, at two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and interest, which the estate of Antepes Durell, late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, has in the "Samuel Dunham farm," so called, in said Woodstock, it being the farm whereon said Dunham lived, at his decease. Also all the right, title, and interest, which said Durell's estate has in the Silas Billings farm, so called, in said Woodstock—It being the same farm whereon said Billings now lives. The above named farms were mortgaged to said Durell, and the piece of land hereunder sold mortgages, and possession taken of each of said farms, to foreclose the said mortgages. The amount due on said mortgages, is about \$600, on each. Sale is under license from the Probate Court, Oxford County.

Paris, March 1, 1842. 3w43

CAUTION.

WHEREAS George W. Lane, an indebted person, has left my service, &c. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him or to count against this date, and whoever will return said apprentice to me shall receive one half the amount he pays for him.

Paris, March 1, 1842. *3w43

ROBERT GRAY.

For sale at this Office.

by correction and the
sociations for desirabi
bility; give moral fo